strife is ended and the Venezuelans will

"The blockade of Puerto Cabello, which is

better fortified, will doubtless meet with op-

position of a sterner sort than the Euro-

pean forces encountered at La Guayra, and

will inevitably intensify the national feel-

'Near Caracas a range of mountains par-dlel with the seaccast offers a fine nat-

ural line of offense. It is true, a small

ilized natives would have to duplicate the

SUPPLY BASES

"At Trinidad, St. Lucia and the Barba-

dos, Great Britain, of course, has con-

venient bases of supplies. Germany has not

that advantage. The Dutch, at their Island

of Oruba and at Curacoa with the little town of Santa Cruz, though not involved

in the present affair, are factors to be reck.

found refuge there when matters were un

propitious at home. Some of these oppon-ents of General Castro have accumulated

from European sources considerable ammu-nition, arms, field pieces and other military

equipment, and recently Castro was suc-

"But it is the rural fighting population that should be considered from now on. To illustrate how heroic these half-savage peo-

brave fight little Paraguay made against

"General Martin McMahon, who was ap-

pointed Minister at Paraguay along about 1888, I think, followed the Dictator, Lopez,

into the field and saw what a brave people these beleaguered Paraguayans were. The army latterly consisted of old men, women,

boys of 13, and even girls, and they fought

with tigerish ferceity against the little gun-beats and squads of infantry that assailed

them on every border of their little country. For three full years they maintained

the unequal struggle, until utter exhaus-tion whipped them. Lopez blew his brains out rather than surrender.

SPARTAN FIGHTERS,

"Now the Llanes, or plainsmen, of Ven-

ezuela are fighters of the same calibor. At-

tacking the coast towns of Venezuela is like

smashing a paper shell almond, but main-

taining a position or attempting to coerce

the people is cracking another nut. The Lienes are magnificent band-to-hand fight-

"They are modern Centaurs. They need

no Delmonico commissariat or modern quartermaster's department. They slaugh-

ter herds of cattle as they need provender.

cut off portions of steak in sufficient quan-tities for current needs and make it edible

by riding with it between their saddles, if

"Venezuela has within her borders all she

needs for sustenance during a promonge struggle, no matter how much her coast is blockeded. She has quantities of cattle and

overabundance of coffee and cocoa, piecty of flax for miment, cereals in profusion.

the banana-a universal rood-besides riv-

ers navigable for such craft as her people

"Once arouse their flerce national feeling,

and, from my knowledge of them, I do not

believe it is possible for European troops to penetrate beyond the reach of guns from

their fleets. It would be a tedlous, stub-bornly contested conflict for any Power to

make its occupancy anything more than

temporary against the consent of the inhair-

TROOPS PREPARED.

been improved in tecent years, so the or-ganized troops of Venezuela have advanced.

Together with the plainsmen, they form the

Together with the plaintsmen, they form the most potential fighting force south of the United States. I'd ask no better fighters to command. Not uniforms, but the spirit that enthuses their brown breasts and nate

legs is the real potentiality. They are a

"If this imbroglio is not settled before the

rural population is inflamed, even American

interests will be touched, for Americans

brave, passionate people, natural fighters,

"Just as the Garde Rurale of Mexico has

itants of the Venezuelan Republic.

backs.

happen to have any, and their horses

ers, and as fanatical foes as the Turks.

of munitions of war to his own purposes.

essful in diverting a considerable quantity

Venezuelan revolutionists have always

ing against any invasion.
"Greater commercial interests

Boers' tactics along that line!

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY DECEMBER 14, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISS MARION COCKRELL TO WED A NAVAL ENGINEER.

Senator Cockrell Announces His Daughter's Engagement to Mr. Edson F. Gallaudet, Who Is Connected With the Cramps Ship Yards at Philadelphia-The Wedding Will Take Place in Washington Some Time Before Lent.



MISS MARION COCKRELL.

remainers the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marion Cockrell, to Mr. Edson P. Gal-labet, formerly of this city, now a promi-

Ing interest to Missourians, or to society generally at the national capital, where Mich Cockrell hus spent much of her life. She is considered to be one of the most beautiful and accomplished young laddes in Washington, and possessed of the highest mental and moral qualifies. For several years, since the death of her mother, she has presided over her father's house, and thus has become known to and entermed by the most prominent American and foreign residents at the capital.

After leaving school in this city Miss Cockrell was arraduated from the Convent of the Assumption in Paris. Since returning to America she has traveled extensively

to America she has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and spent the summer of 199 in Paris and other places on the Continent as the guest of friends of the prospective bride and bride-

American Commissioners to the Exposi-

In December a year age Miss Cockrell was selected by secretary Long to christen the battleship Misnouri. There is a touch of roment engineer connected with the Cramps saligner) at Philadelphia. The wedding will lake place in this city in February, before grow into more tender relations between the not disclosed. young lady and her flance.
Mr. Gallaudet is a handsome

ing interest to Miscoutians, or to society young man of fire training and great prom-

ANDREW UHRI KILLED BY GRAND AVENUE CAR

Accident Similar to That Which Cost James H. Hill His Life a Week Ago.

BODY UNTOUCHED BY WHEELS.

Victim Was Struck as He Stood on South-Bound Track Waiting for Fourth Street ar to Pass.

Andrew Uhri, 79 years old, a wealthy contractor who had retired from active business life, was killed almost instantly yesterday morning at 19:45 o'clock by a Grand

avenue car at Grand avenue and Flora bottlevard, in South St. Louis, The ancident occurred just one week from the date upon which James B. Hill of No. and efferly citizen, met death in the same As in the case of Mr. Hill, Mr. This was struck by a rapidly moving car and brooked down with terrine force

but a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain and fujuries to the chest and arms were such as to cause immediate unconsciousness. Death ensued within a half hour at No. 216; South Grand avenue, the resistence of William C. Uhri, son of the

MARK DAILY TREES DOWNTOWN. AAOL DAHLY TRIP'S DOWNTOWN.
LIGHTLE AVAILABLE TRIP'S DOWNTOWN.
LIGHTLE AND ARCASSIUL HIE behind him, Mr.
Lin, criptyed health and strength. Despite
that for twelve years entire control of his
man name of Angrew Unri & Co., had been
left to his son, William C. Unri, the erder
Mr. Chri went downtown almost daily to
hicel and talk with triends, of whom he
man a most in this city, as he had made his
responded fore for hity-five years.
His home was with his son at the Grand
avente address, and he usually boarned a

avenue address, and he usually boarded a Fourth street car at Grand and Flad avenues, which corner is immediately oppo-sive the Chri home. Yesterday morning, newwire, no car was in sight, and he start-

newever, no car was in sight, and he start-co to wask icisurely north toward Flora manyward. Reaching the Flora corner, he count to the south and saw a Fourth sheet car approaching rapidly. He started to cross from the west to the cost axis of Grand avenue in order to board the morthhound car. He miscalculated the speed of the Fourth street car and was un-table to cross in front of it. Evidently he seconed to show the ear, which was slow-ling up to pass him, then to go around be-mod it and get on the tack piatform. But he failed to see that a Grand avenue car, southbound, was bearing down upon him at full speed. He stood almost in the mid-due of the western track, waiting for the one I the western track, waiting for the Fourth street car to go by. The latter had si come to a full stop when air. Unri, sign that he was aware of his

g.v.n no sign that he was aware of his canger, was struck.
has y PERSONS
wirnessed Accident.
The eye-witnesses were Charles Weidman of No. 4129 Clay avenue; Otto Stromberg, John Tower of No. 2319 La Salle street; Wil-

Liam Bogelt of No. 2823 Folsom avenue, and Patrolmen Wiralen and Woody of the Seventh Police District. She Grand avenue car was No. 729. In charge of Conductor William Rinder of No. 2008 South Compton avenue, and Motorman Charles Stumbach of No. 3115 Wickley place.

The patrolinen stated that the accident occurred as described above. The opinion of some of the witnesses differed as to whether Mr. Chri realized that his life was threatened. It was said that he had time to make a quick move and cross before the Fourth street car, or that he could have retraced his steps and gotten safely off the southbound tracks.

After belong struck he fell between the rails of the castern track, and lay only a few feet behind the Fourth street car. The policemen, who recognized him with the assistance of Conductor Rinder, picked him up and carried him to his son's abode.

Douter Housek of No. 1628 Jefferson avenue was called in at once, but the injuries were such that the physician could be of little aid. Death took place at just 11:15 o'clock.

His sons, Andrew, Jr., and William C.

o'clock.

His sons, Andrew, Jr., and William C.,
were at once notified. His only other living child is Mrs. Rose L. Nord of Louisville,
Ky: Only last week, Mr. Uhri visited his
daughter in Louisville, making the trip both
ways alone, despite his almost completed
fourscore of years. The news was conveyed
to Mrs. Nord by wire last night, and she
is expected here to-days. is expected here to-day.

LEFT GERMANY FIFTY YEARS AGO. Mr. Uhri was born in Baden, Germany. His father was a contractor in the Fatherland and his son followed in his footsteps. At the outbreak of the German Revolution of 1848, Mr. Uhri, who had been drafted into the German Army, was in sympathy with the resolutionary party.

the revolutionary party.

But he decided the rebellion would not resuit in the freedom desired and he emigrated, with his mother, four brothers and sisters, to the United States, settling in St.

Louis.

He began a contracting business in this city and prospered. At the outbreak of the Civil War he ioined the Federal forces and served for a year and a half in that struggle. At the expiration of this time he was invasided, and he returned to his business in this city. He continued at the same work living a quiet, retired life, with few eventful interruptions until he turned the entire business into the hands of his son and settled down to enjoy his old age at leisure.

and settled cown to enjoy as one age theisure.

The foreral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence to St. Mark's Cemetery. The Reverend Johannes F. Jonas of the Independent Evangelical Church will conduct the services.

MORGAN AND YERKES AS SPECTERS AT BOARD MEETING

Cartoon in Truth Forecasts the Passing of the Old Man From Control of Great Enterprises.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC Lendon, Dec. 13.-The day of the old man, even in conservative old England, has come to an end. The young man is now to take his father's place.

All London is laughing just now at a cartoon in the Christmas number of Truth depicting a board meeting of an English rallway company. Septuagenarians and oc togenarians, some half blind, some half deaf some asleep, some mere society figureheads crowd round a board table in the most laushable attitudes and find the luncheon menu the most momentous item of the agenda. Pictures of Yerkes and Morgan also arise before them as specters. This is not far from a true picture of the condition of the directorates of even the leading

British merchant vessels are not calling at this port now, because the warships anunced that they could not offer protection at the docks. The Dutch steamship Pring Wilhelm IV entered the port, however, and discharged her argo. She did this after her captain had consulted United States Minister Bowen in

The American gunboat Marietta arrived here this afternoon. So did the German ruiser Falke and the German gunboat Panther. TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS, IT IS ESTIMATED,

ews of the Anglo-German action in Venezuela.

Venezuela, and was arranged before matters became acute.

British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta.

fears that the militia will be called out to preserve order.

lan vessels which are expected to pass this port.

lem taught important lessons, which will be beneficial to the service.

All of the Venezuelan Government troops have abandoned La Guayra.

Venezuelan coast.

lives of the allied Powers.

WOULD BE NEEDED TO COERCE PRESIDENT CASTRO. SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Port of Spain, Triuldad, Dec. 12.—(Copyright, 1992.)—The German cruiser Gazelle arrived here at noon to-day. Her commander has been on board the British flagship

ONE OF THE BIG GUNS AT LA GUAYRA. All Government Troops Have Abandoned La Guayra, Where German and British Vessels Watch for Remnants of Castro's Navy-Dutch Merchant Steamer the Only One to Ignore the Efforts at Blockade.

FURY OF RESIDENTS MAKES THE SITUATION DANGEROUS.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Iowa and Scorpion, with Admiral Higginson n command, and the Chicago, Newark and Eagle, with Admiral Sumner commanding,

The United States will thus have a strong naval force within easy distance from the

This movement, however, it is intimated, has no connection with the situation in

Admiral Dewey is gratified by the mobilization here. He says it is the finest fact ver assembled under one flag, and that it is an honor to command it. The search prob-

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

mission, composed of the leading merchants of Caracas, with proposals to the representa-

La Guavro, Venezuela, Dec. 13 - (Copyright, 1992) - President Castro has sent a com-

This commission reached La Guayra at 2 o'clock this afternoon and went aboard the

The proposals were presented to the allied Powers. The nature of these proposals is

The German training ship Stosch is cruising in the offing on the outlook for Venezu-

All drinking saloons have been closed and the sale of fiquor has been prohibited.

Ariadne about two hours.

The British Minister, Mr. W. H. D. Haggard, expresses the opinion that President Castro will yield during the blockade. Other prominent men believe that the Venezuelan ruler will not, and that unless the United States settles the difficulty Great Britain and Germany will have a hard task before them.

It is estimated that 20,000 troops will be required to coerce Castro, The Venezuelan cruiser Restaurador was captured by the Gazelle at Guanta yesterday. Preparations were made to sink her at the least show of resistance, but none was displayed. She is now lying in the harbor here, flying the German flag and manned by

ITALY DEMANDS \$63,000 IMMEDIATELY IN PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 13.-(Copyright, 1902.)-Signor Reva, the Italian Minister to Venezuela, to-day forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs through the Italian Vice Consul. Signor Zedazzurelli, a note analogous to those presented by the Ministers of Great Britain and Germany. The Venezuelan public this morning is still in ignorance of the fact that Italy has

taken diplomatic action similar to that of Great Britain and Germany. The Italian note demands from Venezuela immediate payment of \$63,000 in settlement of claims which have been recognize as valid by the Italian Legation in Caracas, The note declares that this demand is without prejudice to whatever action may be taken in regard to other claims which

have not yet been examined or accepted by

the Italian legation.

The attitude taken by the Italian Government is regarded by Venezueia officials as incomprehensible, when it is considered Venezuela in Madrid on June 19, 1851, article four contained an understanding by Italy that in case of claims for damages arising from revolutionary acts. Italians would re ceive exactly similar treatment to that accorded Venezuelans under similar stances. That is to say, that the Italians would renounce all title to diplomatic intervention.

The Italian colony of Venezuela, which contains about seven thousand persons, is afraid that as a result of the action taken by their Foreign Office the situation of Italians in Venezuela will become as pain ful as that of the Italian in Colombia after the Cerruti incident.

TEXT OF ULTIMATUMS EXPLAINS DETAILS OF THE ALLIES' CLAIMS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 13.-The following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British Minsters Monday, December 8, before embarking at La Guayra:

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Replying to Your Excellency's note of inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from his Majesty's Government to point out to the Venezuelan Government in writing that, regarding the steamer Ban Righ, the Britsh Government has given full explanations and has shown that there exists no legit-imate ground for complaint. Nor does his Majesty's Government think there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities

of Trinidad, who only acted conformably

with instructions. "I have the honor to further express that his Majesty's Government regrets the ation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as sufficient reply to my communication, nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan Government to satisfy the claims which his Majesty's Government has brought forward, and it must b stood that they include all well-founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and the previous ones the ill treatment and imprisonment subjects, and also include an a of British

angement for the foreign debt. ASKS FOR DECLARATION. "I have asked the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justice of these claims; that they will immediately make compensa-

tion in the navigation cases and the cases

above mentioned, and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned or ill treated, and that, respect-ing other claims, they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guaranty which should be given fo

"I have also expressed the hope that the Venezuelan Government will defer to these demands and not oblige his Majesty's Government to take steps to obtain satisfac

"I have added that his Majesty's Govern ment has been informed of the the German Government against Venezuel and that the two Governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all their claims and that his Majesty's Government will re quire the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which, in the first case should be paid to the German Government Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account for the liquidation of claims which might go be

ore the commission. "I have, moreover, instructions from his Majesty's Government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum.

"British Minister." GERMANY'S LETTER. "To His Excellency, Senor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Caracas, Dec. 7: Mr. Minister-In the name of the govern

ment of his Majesty, the German Emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the Government of Vene-The Imperial Government has been duly

"HAGGARD,



PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS SECRETARY.

informed of the note of the Minister of For-eign Affairs of Venezuela, duted the 9th of May last. In that note the Venezuelan Gov-ernment refused the demands of the Im-San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.-The American fleet here is deeply interested in the perial Government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil submitted to Congress wars of 1888 to 190, and to support their retusal referred to arguments already put for-

UNITED STATES SENDING WARSHIPS TO VENEZUELAN WATERS;

ITALY PRESENTS ULTIMATUM DEMANDING PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Imperial Government, even after examining those arguments anew, does not think it can consider them satisfactory. The Government of the Republic argues in the first place that, owing to the interior legis-lation of the country, it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legisla-

"That doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appreciated not according to the disposition of the interior legislation, but in accordance with the principles of in-

ternational law. VENEZUELA'S DEFENSE "The Venezuelan Government, with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic defense, claims that this is inadmissible, and relies on the twentieth article

of the treaty of amily, commerce and navigation between the Imperial Government and the Republic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1802. This argument is wanting in efficiency, firstly, because the treaty is valid only be-tween the German Empire and Colombia,

and because section 3 of said article puts no obstacle in the way of a diplomatic defense against German claims erising out of acts committed by the Colombian Government or its organs. "Likewise, the affirmations of the Vene zuelan Government are not correct that foreign claims consequent on Venezuelan civil wars have never been arranged by

diplomatic course, because like arrange-ments which Venezuela concluded with France in 1885 and with Spain in 1898 a formal agreement were signed on the 6th of February, 1896, between the German Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister at the order of their respective Governments, for the arrangement of German claims consequent on the civil war of 1892. OTHER OBJECTIONS.

"Nor can importance be given to the other objection of the Venezuelan Govern-ment that diplomatic defense of the present claims is inadmissible because an ac a settlement is open by the decree of the 24th of January, 1991, since the pro-ceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guarantee for a just solution of those claims.

"As has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan Government, firstly, claims anterior to the 23d of May, 1839 (which is the date of the rising headed by the present President of the Republic) are excluded, while Venezuela will naturally have to answer for the acts in forming Governments. Second-ly, all diplomatic intervention against revolutions or by commission we must exclude appeal to the federal high court being alone permitted.

"In spite of this, however, as has been een, there were some cases where judicial employes depended on the Venezuelan they have been deprived of their offices

without formality.
"Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow was to e effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely have value. "In fact, the procedure employed by the Venezuelan Gövernment has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. "In particular, the few German claims would be presented to the commission terment, night and day, in season and out, and the Powers that have now become involved in an imbreglio with Venezuela should realize its potency. "General Crespo has gathered a few thou-sand uniformed troops already. With a for-eign fee at their threshold all demestic

REPEATED FAILURES. "After the failure of several attempts to

present a united front to the invaders.

"Very few understand the military strength of Venezuela. The loss of a few petty vessels may turn out to be an excellent strategic move for Castro. He is a bit induce the Government of the Republic to modify the decree in said points, the Imperial Government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately present to the Venezuelan Government those which were found justified.

Napoleonic in his conduct, anyway. With-in a few days I would not be surprised to "It is true that afterward the Venezuelan Government raised the possibility of obtain-ing a favorable solution by Congress, but learn he has gathered an army of 20,000 men to his standard. BLOCKADE the law which was sanctioned by Congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of the 24th of January, Rel. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly represented to a commission. "Afterwards the Venezueian Government

conducted its correspondence in an almost notes referred to, among which were some Only very shallow-draft vessels can reach marked 'confidential,' without the consent of that western coast, and forces they could the imperial Government, accompanying land would not be very efficacious. marked 'confidential,' without the consent of the imperial Government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in of-

fensive terms. spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the Imperial Government to railroad runs a little way toward the in-maintain existing good relations with Venterior, but what a fine chance the half-civmaintain existing good relations with Ven-ezuela, and, although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the Republic r to intermeddle in its interior institutions, it can only see, in the proceedings employed by the Venezueian Government in intention to deny to the German claims

the settlement due them in conformity with nternational law. "It, therefore, believes itself compelled o contribute in a definite manner to their

immediate satisfaction. DEMAND FOR MONEY. "The Imperial Government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan Government to satisfy without delay the German credits, which, according to my note of the 3ist of December last, amount to

1.718.815 bolivars 67 centimes. "Furthermore, the manner in which German claims consequent on the war have een treated by the Government of the Republic has led the Imperial Government to think that other claims of its subjects against the Republic also stand in need of

support. "To arrive at a just conclusion, there fore. German claims consequent on the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter-house at Caracas, and the amount due the Great Venezuelan Railroad for interest and amortization scrip of the per cent Venezuelan loan of 1896, which vere delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, must be considered in the same

"By order of the Imperial Government I have to ask the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration immediately that it recognizes in principle the correctness of these lemands and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details. "The Imperial Government hopes the Gov-

ernment of the Republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany and not oblige the Imperial Government itself to enforce their satisfaction. "At the same time the Imperial Govern-

ment thinks it should not omit to mention that it has been informed by the British Government of its cialms against Vene zuela. The two Governments have agreed to proceed jointly, to obtain satisfaction of all demands. (Signed)

"VON PILGRIM-BALTAZZI, "German Charge d'Affaires." The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

VENEZUELANS ARE SPARTAN FIGHTERS.

General Molineux Says That the Natives Would Never Permit Foreign Occupancy of the Interior and Predicts a Bloody Conflict if Attempted-Makes Comprehensive Statement of the People, Country and Present Situation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 13.—"It begins to look | ers made their way back to Europe and kee another 'Boer war,' this time in South America as best they could. Through the America, instead of South Africa," said assistance of the Freemasons, whom they like another 'Boer war,' this time in South America, instead of South Africa," said General E. L. Molineux to-night. The old Civil War veteran has had some experi-ence with South American fighters and the ews from Venezueia has made him remin-

With a little band of a dozen soldiers of fortune, many years ago, he went down through the fastnesses of South America. All save four-Colonel Hays of Canada, Captain d'Arc of Switzerland, Harry Sanford of this city and General Molineux-succumber to yellow fever. While Daniel Tiemann was Mayor of New

York General Guzman Blanco invited Gen-Venezuela." to return to his native land. whence he had been exiled several years before. He took back with him a friendly staff, General Molineux among others. Paez

managed to meet, General Molineux and one or two others made their way in and across the plains and through the mountain fastnesses to Maracalbo and thence to the

saw enough of the people and their resources to know that Venezuela posse enough military strength to preclude permanent occupancy of the Republic beyond the immediate coast line. The climate there is good enough, but in the interior a white man encounters all

sorts of obstacles.
"YELLOW JACK."

"At that time," said General Molineux, "I

"Yellow Jack," which has just seized poor Tom Nast, is the terrible natural ally of the Venezuelans in any conflict with a ropean foe 'Yellow Jack' is a constant

predominate in Maracalbo.

President Castro in ma inte domestic revolutionary troubles has shown great multary capacity, in my judgment, for he has brought the revolutionists within sufficient distance from the capital to strike them a powerful flow and has now diverted them from the immediate sources of discontent into a rallying force, eager to repel foreign invaders. He managed to divert to his own

use the arms that had escaped his own